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SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Remedy**

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

**ENO'S
FRUIT SALT**

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
G. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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K. KATO,
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No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS desiring to Subscribing for
a SUBSCRIPTION GREEN for the next
Season Meeting will oblige by
sending their names into the Underigned
on or before the 20th November.

T. F. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. 1187

**PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE
CITY HALL.**

LECTURE to which all are
invited, on "HIGH AND LOW
TEMPERATURES" illustrated by ex-
periments will be given by Professor
J. H. ROBERTSON, at the CITY HALL
on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1914,
at 5.15 P.M.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong Old Volunteer Society.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1914. 1180

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Absolutely the best in the Colony.

BREAKFAST BACON
in rashers... 90 cts. per lb.

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COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at 31st December, 1913,
£23,622,185.

Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
Fire Fund £3,890,114
Life & Annuity Funds £16,136,160
Sinking Fund Account £8,512

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,188
Life and Annuity £1,973,369
Branches £92,692
Other Receipts £430,182

£5,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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If you have lost your spirit, one of
the best ways of doing so is at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE in Burmah temple
follow the most usual process of setting

**PALL
MALL
TURKISH
CIGARETTES**



NATIONAL ANTHEM.

THEIR BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

An interesting article on the birth of
the National Anthem from the pen of
Mr. H. C. Colles appears in the "Musical
Times," to hand by the last mail.

"God save the King" has been the
parent of national anthems in other
countries, says the writer. "Like so
many other British institutions it was
not made; it just grew. The most care-
ful research has failed to reveal its
origin. Dr. W. H. Cummings did all
that could be done when, in the Musical
Times of 1878, he pointed out the various
sources which may have contributed
their shares to the formation of the
melody which Henry Carey claimed as
his own when he first produced it with
the words which stamped it as the song
of our national aspiration. The impor-
tant fact is not who made up tune or
words, but in what circumstances it
came to be accepted as our National
Anthem. There can be no doubt that
that event came about as a consequence
of Carey's production of it in 1740.

The occasion was a congratulatory
dinner after the taking of Porto Bello
from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon.
In November, 1739. Though it cele-
brated a victory it was not a peculiarly
glorious moment in our history. Wal-
pole had been forced into war with
Spain for the protection of British trade,
and this was but a small success in a
complicated campaign in which a little
later we were to meet with reverses
leading to the resignation of the Minis-
ter. Though "God save the King" voiced
the sentiment of a party of gentlemen
congratulating one another over their
dinner, it did not strike home immedi-
ately to a people peculiarly devoted
either to God or to their King. The reli-
gion and the patriotism of England were
alike at a low ebb, but a bitter spirit
was to come, the spirit which produced,
and was in turn fostered by, such big
men as Edmund Burke in politics,
Samuel Johnson in social life and letters,
John Wesley in the revival of religious
devotion. It was in the latter half of
the century when these influences were
gradually gaining ground that "God save
the King" struck root, because it was
found to be typical of the national spirit
alike in the solid splendour of its me-
lody and the confident insularity of its
words.

In times of peace—the times which
we have known from the end of the
Napoleonic wars until to-day—we have
had some misgivings about the words,
especially about those of the second
verse, but we have never had the least
doubt about the tune, the general appeal
which it makes has seemed to ourselves
and to other nations a fitting expression
of a nation's unity. Switzerland has
made it the symbol of federal indepen-
dence, and those amongst whom was
the writer—who were in Switzerland
lately when a general mobilization was
ordered on the eve of the national festival
(August 1), heard "Heil dir Helvetia"
sung to the tune of "God save the King,"
not as a call to war, but as a prayer for
protection. German imperialism has
annexed the tune, as it would annex
everything else, and has fitted it with
glorious words:

Heil dir im Sieges Kruz,
Herrscher des Vaterlands!
Heil, Kaiser, dir!
Toll' in die Thronen Glanz
Die hohe Wonne ganz:
Liebling des Volkes zu sein!
Heil, Kaiser, dir!

Russia, until the Tsar Nicholas I. de-
termined that his army should have a
song of its own, had made similar use
of it.

The new Russian song came into being
by Imperial command, just as Haydn's
famous Austrian Hymn did. The chief
difference was that Lvov wrote a tune
and got words set to it; Haydn had to
follow the more usual process of setting

words to music. Both Haydn and Lvov
were to have owed something to the
English precedent. Haydn was commis-
sioned to write his National Anthem a
few years after his visits to England;
Lvov has left it on record in his me-
mories that he had in mind the different
qualities of the English, French, and
Austrian Anthems, when he undertook
his task.

Dr. W. H. Hadow has shown in "A
Cautious composer" how Haydn in 1797
took the first phrase of a Croatian folk-
song as the basis of his tune, and in the
same work he has traced the stages of
its development. In those stages Haydn
has completely metamorphosed the ori-
ginal idea into something stately in mea-
sure and solid in harmonic design. It
is in the latter quality, especially in the
alterations which he made from the first
sketch to the final form, that the in-
direct influence of the English Anthem
may be traced. But the result bears no
direct resemblance to the English An-
them. Lvov, in the passage already re-
ferred to, speaks of "God save the
King" as "imposing," of Haydn's An-
them as "touching," and he showed
himself a sound critic in the distinc-
tion, for there is a much greater im-
aginative appeal in Haydn's tune than in
the firmly set and concise English one.
Lvov profited by both examples. The
general mould of his tune and the char-
acter of the opening phrases seem in-
spired by England; the appealing rise in
the melody of the second half, after the
beautiful minor cadence may be traced
to the influence of Austria, and at that
point it bears distinct likeness to the
second part of the hymn which Haydn
shaped with so much careful thought.

The French influence of which Lvov
also speaks is not apparent, unless we
consider that the "originality" which
struck him as his chief characteristic
found an echo in his own minor cadence.
But as has been already hinted, "La
Marseillaise" was not primarily a na-
tional anthem at all, but a marching
song for an army. Anyone who has
marched to it knows how splendid it is
for that purpose, how it sets the blood
stirring, and gives spring and elasticity
to every muscle. Rouget de Lisle, its
composer, was a soldier like Lvov, but
a soldier under orders to march with a
small volunteer force with the im-
mediate prospect of action while Lvov
was a soldier surveying a huge army paraded
before its Emperor in time of peace.

Naturally, therefore, "La Marseillaise"
has the inspiration of an emergency,
a sudden call to heroic action, and it
is an inspiration quite distinct from any
of the other national anthems we have
been considering. It is felt in every
detail of its urgent rhythm, in the ana-
craus preceding the first bar, the stal-
wart crochets of that bar, the syncope,
leading to anticipate an accent in the
third bar, the ringing call of the
line:

Aux armes, citoyens,
Formez vos bataillons,
Marchez, marchez,
Et le drapeau, le drapeau,
Le drapeau tricolore,
Le drapeau de la Liberté,
Le drapeau de la Patrie,
Le drapeau de la Nation.

Being the inspiration of a moment it
inevitably underwent some change when
the moment was past and the song be-
came the voice of a great people. With
this song the French populace marched
upon the Tuilleries in August, 1792, with
it they have marched to defeat far more
glorious than the success of that day,
and will, we believe, march to victories
which will eclipse all memories of de-
feat. "La Marseillaise" therefore offers
one of the best possible instances of how
a song gets shaped by the popular voice.

We now come to the last of the Na-
tional Anthems which press upon our
attention at the moment, the one which
of those under discussion has been until
now least familiar to English people,
but which now calls out our sympathy
just as "God save the King" has done.

LYONS: Fred. Fried or Elsevier
London: H. K. Lippert, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

into existence in much the same way
as did "La Marseillaise," but in a time of
even greater national stress, in fact, in
the last great crisis through which the
much-troubled state of Belgium passed
before the even more terrible one which
confronts it to-day.

The revolution of 1830 was the rising
of the Belgian people to end an impossi-
ble amalgamation of their country with
Holland under the sovereignty of King
William, an amalgamation which had
existed with constant friction and diffi-
culty since the European settlement
following upon Waterloo in 1815. Political
conflicts of various kinds brought a
tide of intense national enthusiasm upon
Belgium which culminated on August
25, 1830, in the hoisting of the old Bra-
bancon flag at Brussels, the tearing down
of the royal insignia from public build-
ings, and the declaration of open rebel-
lion. It was a revolt for nationality,
not for a change of dynasty. Even-
tually Belgium was to accept the King
offered to them by the Powers assem-
bled in conference in London; all it
sought was an independent state, and
that it won.

It was during this revolt that Jemmal
produced the words of a song fitted to the
needs of the hour, claiming justice for
his people, hailing passionate reprobation
upon the ruling House of Nassau, driving
home the appeal of his words with a
 fervent refrain pointing to "the tree of
liberty."

Tout generous en sa colore,
La Belgique vengent ses droits:
D'un Roi qu'elle appellait son pere
N'improrait que des justes loix.
Mais lui, dans sa furur enrage,
Par le canon que son fils a pointé
Au sang belge a noyé l'orange
Sous l'arbre de la liberte.

That is the second verse of four, all of
which strike the same note till the fourth,
which rises to a higher plane of feeling
in the thought of those who have fallen
for their country:

Sous l'humble terre ou l'on vous range
Dormez, martyrs, bataillon indompté,
Dormez en paix, l'air de l'orange
Sous l'arbre de la liberte.

Jemmal himself soon joined the ba-
tillon indompté, for he died fighting
at Liège on September 18, less than a
month after the outbreak of revolt.

The tune to which these impressive
words were set was composed by Fran-
cois van Campenhout, who, unlike the
composer of "La Marseillaise," was a
trained musician. His works, including
six operas, make quite a formidable list,
and he was a tenor singer with a repu-
tation which extended at least into
France and Holland. His position will
account for everything which we feel
today to be unsympathetic in the tune
itself. "La Marseillaise" strikes home
instantly to every hearer whether he
knows the words or not; "La Braban-
conne" may appear to the uninitiated
hearer to be nothing more than a fairly
energetic march of the jaunty kind.
Campenhout evidently approached his
share from outside, as a musician think-
ing what would appeal to the people,
and writing with that end in view. His
work was no doubt perfectly sincere, but
it has not the intensity which either
Jemmal or Rouget de Lisle brought to
theirs. It is obviously influenced by
"La Marseillaise," it begins with the
same anacrusis, its general rhythm is
of the same type. But the rhythm once
adopted is used with confidence through-
out, and it lacks that wonderful suppleness
which thrills every hearer of the
French song.

Campenhout's tune was undoubtedly
burned into favour on the strength of Je-
mmal's words with which it was asso-
ciated. The actual conditions to which
these words refer are long past, and only
the spirit behind them remains and rises
to meet a situation even more critical
than that which Belgium had to meet
in 1830. The tune stands today as the
symbol of the spirit by virtue of its
history; but those who hear it for the
first time cannot feel that it has the
intrinsic qualities which would raise it
above the position of a symbol into an
adequate artistic expression of that spirit
in the way that the tunes of "God save
the King" and "La Marseillaise" express
the respective aspirations of England and
of France. In each of these cases the
music is self-sufficient; in "La Braban-
conne" the poet spoke through the music
and scarcely required the music to give
wings to his message. The patriot-
ism and the pathos of Belgium are summed
up in lines by Jemmal which appear
upon the title-page of an edition of "La
Brabanconne," issued shortly after his
death. They may fitly end this article:

Qui dort sous ce tombeau convert par
la Victoire
Des nobles attributs de l'immortalité?
De simples citoyens dont un mot dit
l'héroïsme:
Mourir Pour La Liberté.

**COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION**

"Only a cough" but you stop
while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.

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Price, 2/6 and 1/3.

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never obscures our idea of
eye-glass service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction in glasses and
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to complain of our charges.

We use every scientifi-
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testing the sight.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
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HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

AGENCY WANTED.

NANNING, Langchow, Pooch, Ameri-
can, capable BUSINESS MAN,
RESIDENT WHOLESALE FIRM in
above territory. Commission or otherwise.
References or cash guarantees furnished.
E. A. JONES, NANNING.

Hongkong, November 12, 1914. 1189

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are notified that application
for Seats for the Concert on ST.
ANDREW'S DAY are coming in rapidly
and that all Seats in the Dress Circle have
been taken.

There are still Seats available in the
Stalls (\$5.00) and Pile (\$3.00). Special
seating accommodation will be provided in
the latter part of the Theatre.

Applications for Seats should be sent
without delay to—

A. L. SEIRLDS,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1914. 1179

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1914. 1114

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At Cheong and L. Hansen.

**STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADOES and COAL MERCHANTS.**

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Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914. 1145

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Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

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PEDDER STREET.
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Hongkong, March 25, 1914.

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and Light Refreshments.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

REAR-ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE FULLY ACQUITTED.

STEADY ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING.

REAR-ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE FULLY ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Court-Martial has fully acquitted Rear-Admiral Ernest Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Captain and Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, for alleged neglect in connection with the escape into the Dardanelles of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau".

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING.

Speech From The Throne.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

H. M. The King opened Parliament to-day in person, but with diminished ceremonial. Troops from the Dominions and from India lined the route to the Houses of Parliament.

The King's Speech ran—

"The energies and the sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue. My Mussulman subjects know well that the rupture with Turkey was forced upon me against my will. I recognise with appreciation and gratitude the proofs they have hastened to give me of their loyalty, devotion and support."

My Army and Navy continue to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions.

We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride. There is throughout the Empire a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause. Due financial provision will be asked for the effective conduct of the war, and only measures will be submitted for the attainment of the great purpose on which the efforts of the Empire are set."

The speeches and addresses were noteworthy for their non-party spirit. Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, emphasised that there would be no amendment and only a non-partisan discussion. He considered the Allies' position good and said their resources were far greater than those of their enemies. Already the economic effect of the war was being felt in Germany.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, expressed his warm appreciation of the tone of Mr. Bonar Law's speech and of the Empire's world-wide sympathy. The war, he said, might last a long time, but the longer it lasted the more would the great resources of the Empire be available. The Empire was on its trial, but we could confidently hope to emerge champions of a just cause. The House of Lords has adopted the Address.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S IMMENSE GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson, P.C., a Director of the Bank of England, announced at a meeting of the Institute of Bankers that the gold reserve of the Bank of England stood at the unprecedented figure of sixty-nine and a half millions.

THE RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 2.30 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states that the Russians are nearing the Mazurian Lakes. In the region of Eastern Prussia there have been battles in the Goldap, Mlava and Soldau districts favouring the Russians. The vigorous Russian offensive continues in Galicia.

THE TURKS ROUTED.

Nov. 12, 1.25 p.m.

An official announcement in Petrograd states that the Russians have turned the Turkish attempted outflanking movement at Koeprikoi into a rout, capturing prisoners and ammunition. The Russians have occupied the Alsichkoi Valley.

AMNESTY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the South African Union Government, in a Proclamation, promises an amnesty to the rebels surrendering themselves before the 21st inst., the leaders of the rebellion excepted.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—On our left Wing the battle was resumed yesterday with the greatest intensity from Nieuport to the Yser. Our front in a general way has been maintained despite the violence and strength of the German attacks against our points d'appui.

We re-occupied Lombartzyde and advanced beyond this point. The Germans, however, towards the end of the day, succeeded in taking Dixmude. We continue to hold the outskirts of the town and hold the canal from Nieuport to Ypres. The canal has been strongly occupied. The struggle was of the fiercest character at these points.

The British were also attacked at several other points, but everywhere they stopped the enemy.

There is no change on the remainder of the front, except progress by our troops northward of Soissons and westward of Vailly. Otherwise, the weather only allowed action in detail, which was favourable to our arms.

We especially hustled the enemy at Comcourt, north of the Forest of Faverzy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

The official statement issued at Paris at 11 o'clock last night says: The enemy throughout the day continued yesterday's effort without achieving any fresh results.

"They made a counter-attack on Lombartzyde but were repulsed. The enemy also made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on to the left bank of the Yser."

"There is nothing new to report from the rest of the front."

H.M.S. NIGER SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

It is officially announced that H.M.S. Niger was torpedoed by a submarine in the Downs and foundered.

All the officers and 77 of the crew were saved. Four men were injured. It is believed that none perished.

H.M.S. Niger was a torpedo gunboat of 810 tons displacement. She was completed in 1903.

RUMOURED SINKING OF U.S. CRUISER BY TURKISH MINE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

There is an unconfirmed rumour in Washington that the United States cruiser North Carolina has been sunk by a Turkish mine at Beirut.

MASSACRE OF SENLIS.

Mayer and Citizens Forced to Kneel Before Their Graves.

The following are some details of the conduct of the enemy in occupation of parts of the small towns to the north of Paris:—

At Senlis, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that a peasant shot one German soldier and wounded another as the forces entered the town.

The German command then assembled the Mayor of the town and five other leading citizens, and forced them to kneel before graves which had already been dug. Requisition was made for various supplies, and the six citizens were then taken to a neighbouring field and shot.

According to the corroborative evidence of several independent persons, twenty-four people, including women and children, were also shot.

The town was then pillaged and was fired in several places before it was evacuated. It is believed that the cathedral was not damaged, but many houses were destroyed. Cattle was also thoroughly pillaged and many houses were burnt.

At Compiègne on September 3 various articles were requisitioned under threat of a fine of 100,000 francs for every day's delay in the delivery of the goods. The following list shows the amounts and natures of the supplies demanded and also the actual quantities furnished:—

REQUISITIONED.	FURNISHED.
Flour.....	20,000
Dried veg.....	5,000
Coffee.....	1,000
Salt.....	1,000
Oil.....	100,000
Red wine (litres).....	2,500 (litres)

All smoked meats, ham, cloth, new boots, tobacco, biscuits, handkerchiefs, shawls, braces, stockings, horse shoes, bicycles, motor cars, petrol.

61 pairs of boots, 91 bicycles, 15 motor tyres, 6 inner tubes.

Immediately on arrival a Proclamation was issued by the commander of the German division. The main points were:—

That all arms were to be handed in at the Town Hall at once.

That all civilians found with arms would be shot at once.

That no person was to be in the street after dark.

That no lights were to be maintained in the houses or streets at night.

That the doors of all houses were to be left open.

That the inhabitants were not to collect in groups.

That any obstruction of the German troops or threatening of them would be immediately punished by death.

That German money was to be accepted at the rate of one mark for 15 francs.

At Villers Cotterets the Mayor appears to have behaved very judiciously, and though supplies in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged. The Germans evacuate the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the left requisitioned. It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy destroyed and abandoned fifteen motor cars, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

TERMINATING BARRICADE.

Rheims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was re-occupied by the French after considerable fighting on the 13th. On the 12th a proclamation, a copy of which is in possession of the British Army, was posted all over the town. A literal translation of this poster is given below:—

PROCLAMATION.

In the event of an action being fought either to-day or in the immediate future in the neighbourhood of Rheims, or in the town itself, the inhabitants are warned that they must remain absolutely calm and must in no way try to take part in the fighting. They must not attempt to attack either isolated soldiers or detachments of the German Army. The erection of barricades, the taking up of paving stones in the streets in the way to hinder the movements of troops, or, in a word, any action that may embarrass the German Army is formally forbidden.

With a view to securing adequately the safety of the troops and to fulfil calm the population of Rheims, the persons named below have been seized as hostages by the Commandant-in-Chief of the German Army. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also, the towns will be totally or partly burnt and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above.

By order of the German Commandant.

The Mayor, Dr. Legler.

Rheims, 12th September, 1914.

Here follow the names of eight persons of the principal inhabitants of Rheims with their addresses, including the persons seized with the war, and some others.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

The parcel of garments and comforts for the troops at the front and their families at home, was sent this week to the Hon. Sec., Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W., and contained the following 300 articles—the blankets being kindly given by Mrs. Anstruther:—

- 46 Pair socks.
- 35 Chelsea boots.
- 1 Cardigan.
- 1 Pair bed socks.
- 7 Helmets.
- 2 Chest protectors.
- 4 Many felled bandages.
- 20 Pair cuffs.
- 17 Mufflers.
- 12 Shirts.
- 11 Bed jackets.
- 1 Waistcoat.
- 1 Pair pants.
- 3 Pyjama suits.
- 16 Shirts.
- 9 Blouses.
- 4 Coats and skirts.
- 1 Overcoat.
- 2 Pair knickers.
- 2 Combinations.
- 3 Pair stockings.
- 1 Pair woollen shoes.
- 5 Boy's tunic suits.
- 1 Petticoat.
- 1 Child's skirt.
- 6 Child's pyjamas.
- 42 Child's petticoats.
- 12 Child's dresses.
- 10 Child's coats.
- 13 Child's overalls.
- 4 Child's knickers.
- 10 Boy's shirts.
- 10 Jerseys.
- 1 Jersey suit.
- 8 Vests.
- 9 Mufflers.
- 14 Caps.
- 1 Pair garters.
- 2 Pair infant's gloves.
- 3 Pair infant's socks.
- 1 Infant's bodice.
- 2 Pair boy's socks.
- 24 Blankets.

TRADE WITH GERMAN FIRMS IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue no observer a long list of German and Austrian firms who are reported by the British Consul-General in Shanghai to be, as the report reads, "open for business." Presumably this information has been supplied in response to the request by cable of last month of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce asking the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce "kindly to ascertain and cable names of German and Austrian firms in Shanghai who are still working, and who pledge themselves to latest existing engagements by prompt acceptance and retirement of drafts." (Chamber of Commerce Monthly Record for August, p. 223.) The reply that these firms are "open for business" is misleading, as there is no pledge given for meeting existing engagements or for prompt acceptance and payment of drafts.

The most fitting comment on the situation is your reply to your correspondent "Anxious" on page 15, also of to-day's issue, that "it would be legal for him to receive money from a German branch in Shanghai, but that it is more than likely that, by German law, the branches would be prevented from paying." Unless the two statements are read together there is some danger of these German firms getting a cheap advertisement, and possibly still further encouragement of British goods which German law would prevent them paying for until after the war, whilst at the same time there are many first-class British houses in Shanghai willing and able to pay and do business who are not mentioned or advertised in any way.

Yours faithfully,
Dorothy Macmillan.

September 12.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pa's Service.)

BIG PEKING FIRE.

PEKING, Nov. 12.

Although the Communicational Bank at Peking was gutted in a conflagration that occurred yesterday, all the important documents in the building were safely removed to the National Treasury.

A NEW TAX.

The Government proposes to levy a tax of from 1 to 3 per cent, on salaries, bonds and bank securities.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

To meet the Budget deficit of \$70,000,000, the Financial Department proposes to reduce administrative expenses.

TRAGEDY ON THE "TAI LEE."

A tragedy occurred aboard the s.s. Tai Lee, last night on the vessel's trip from Canton to Hongkong. One of the watchmen, named Wong Tak, had an altercation with another workman. Blows followed words and it is supposed that Wong Tak kicked the other man in the lower part of the abdomen. The latter collapsed and subsequently died. The "Tai Lee" lay outside the harbour during the night and arrived at the wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. The matter was at once reported by the Chief Officer Mr. Sammutville. Wong Tak was arrested, and the body of the dead man removed to the Mortuary for examination.

ALLEGED CASE OF RECEIVING.

Before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon two Chinese were charged with receiving two stolen car rings as Yamutai, worth \$20.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of the gold leaf merchant who bought the goods, Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendants.

Mr. Lewis said that if his Worship found the goods were stolen he would ask for compensation on behalf of his client.

Chan Fi, who is at present imprisoned for stealing the car rings, gave evidence. After stealing the rings he handed them to the first defendant Fung Lu at 2 a.m. on the 9th November. He asked him to take them and melt them down, offering him \$1 if he would do so. Defendant took the rings and, later, after he was arrested, defendant handed some money to witness's mother.

In a statement, defendant Fung said the prisoner Chan told him his mother gave him the rings to melt down for money with which to buy clothes.

Chan's mother said she made a complaint at the police station when she found that her car rings had been stolen.

An accountant of a gold leaf merchant at Bonham Street said the second defendant, Tam Lu, handed him for sale a pair of car rings which he said was his own.

The Magistrate, having heard the defendants, adjourned the case to enable evidence being given by Tam's wife, who was with defendant when he sold the rings.

GALLANT WOOLWICH BATTERY.

Near Compiègne.

London, October 22nd.—L. Battery, R.H.A., has retired to Woolwich after a splendid feat of arms near Compiègne. Owing to the cutting of the telegraph the Battery received no orders to retire, and did not see the retirement of the French Cavalry. Ten German field guns and two Maxim advanced in the mist, and opened fire at 600 yards. Their first volley killed nearly all the horses. Owing to their position, the British were only able to bring three guns to bear, which, however, were worked to such effect that the German guns were one by one put out of action. Finally, however, only one British gun was left, manned by three wounded Non-commissioned Officers. Yet it maintained such a deadly fire that all the German guns but one were put out of action. Then both sides had apparently had enough, and they ceased fire simultaneously. Almost immediately relief arrived. The three Non-commissioned Officers have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Captain Bradbury and Lieutenant Murphy and Campbell, who were killed, and Lieutenant Gifford, who was wounded, have been awarded the Legion of Honour. The relieving force which advanced to the German position found that the survivors had retired, leaving all their guns.

WHY IT SELLS.

(CHAMBERLAIN'S) Cough Remedy is the longest and the strongest medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by curing the cold and does it rapidly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY 13th

AND

For 3 Nights Only

THE

BOYS OF THE BULL-DOG BREED

COMBINED

WITH THE WAR PICTURE (BY REQUEST)

AND

VARIOUS NEW & INTERESTING PICTURES.

LAST WEEK OF

DOUGLAS & BARRY

MISS HILDA BARRY IN A LOW COMEDY CHARACTER SONG "SHIRTS".

BAND OF THE 25th PUNJABIS

ON

SATURDAY & SUNDAY NIGHTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

COLD SEASONS STOCKS
NEWLY ARRIVED BLANKETS.

Guaranteed all wool, with fine make direct from the manufacturer. The best blankets at the lowest prices for cash. We have a special size for small single or camp beds.

Price \$8.75 a pair.

other qualities:

per single per double

beds beds

\$12.00 a pair, \$18.50

\$14.00 \$22.50

\$16.20 \$27.50

OUR CELEBRATED

Travelling Bag at \$3.50 is more popular than ever

size 60 x 72. Weight 3 1/2 lbs.

Good plaid designs with fringed ends.

PRICE ONLY \$3.50.

WHITEAWAYS

20 Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

Burgoyne's

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS

Wine Growers to

H. M. The King

Claret Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$17.00

Claret Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... \$18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... \$19.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$18.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... \$19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... \$20.00

SOLE AGENTS.

Gandee, Price & Co., Ltd.,

6, Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, & YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. Swift, R.N.R.	About 18th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 18th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, & Genoa	Capt. A. E. Garwood, R.N.R.	20th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, & Genoa	Capt. J. G. Gurney, R.N.R.	24th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAILINGS TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN.

The 'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA' and 'EMPEROR OF ASIA' are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers of 18350 tons gross—50,000 tons displacement—the fastest, latest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express (Train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamers).

The Company's chain of Hotels across Canada are unsurpassed for comfort.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON

'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'	Optional Atlantic Port \$71.10.
'EMPEROR OF ASIA'	do do 285.
'EMPEROR OF INDIA'	do do 285.
'EMPEROR OF JAPAN'	do do 285.

'MONTEAGLE'—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin Atlantic via Canadian Atlantic Port—\$43. Boston or New York \$24. Meals and sleeping car across Canada not included in any of above rates. If required each will cost \$5 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or by Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pender Street and Fray (opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGUA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: 25th November. Connecting with 'OUJALAT' 17th December.

Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MAYBANK, AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at GAITHERIA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APOLLO LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong. On or about Connecting at Calcutta with on or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL

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THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Obo, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Nov.

S.S. PANJU MARU, For Moji & Kobe 21st Dec.

S.S. BUNJO MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Obo, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Dec.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 18000 tons
PERSIA 18000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

'THE SUNSHINE BELT'—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. MONGOLIA	Sailing	TUESDAY	1st Dec.	1 p.m.
S.S. PERSIA (via Manila)	WEDNESDAY	16th Dec.	Noon.	
S.S. KOREA	THURSDAY	22nd Dec.	1 p.m.	
S.S. SIBERIA	FRIDAY	29th Dec.	1 p.m.	

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the routing, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. Y. Moros, the world-famous steamship captain, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric heating lamps. Numerous amusements and water swimming tank, Philippine orchestra, deck games, etc., and a full moon's moonlight throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Nagasaki, 14 Nov.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots	From Kobe, 1st Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Hongkong, 8 Dec.
CHYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Hongkong, 5 Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at NOON.

First Class to London \$271.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York \$240. " " " \$96.10.

" " San Francisco \$240. " " " \$88.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

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SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Bilo, Manzanillo Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Sailing
ANYO MARU	18,500-15 knots		

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O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM ST. ALBANS	November 28th	November 14th at 11 a.m. December 13th at 11 a.m.

These above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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THE CHINA MAIL COMBINED COLOURED TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoon during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

from the CHINA MAIL Office

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHUNGKING	Nov. 14, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Nov. 15, Daylight	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMSO	Nov. 17, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	KANGCHOW	Nov. 17, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Nov. 19, at 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HEICHOW	Nov. 21, at Noon	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAI	Nov. 24, at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

ST-MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhu', 'Taming', & 'Tea'

Excellent Season accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tea'.

ST-SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhui', 'Chenau', 'Shanghai' and the S.S. 'Liangchow', 'Lanchow', and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms.

and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	YUNSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	CHUNSHANG	MONDAY, Nov. 16, at Noon	
SINGAPORE & PENANG	HOPSHANG	MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	ESANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, Daylight	
MANILA	LOONGSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 p.m.	
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	THURSDAY, Nov. 26, Daylight	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Daylight	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kiangsu, Yangtze & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yangtze, Kiangsu, and Fookang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Nantain, Dany, Weihaiwei & Shanghai.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuant, Lahad Datt, Singapore, Tawar, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE).

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	'MERIONETHSHIRE'	20th December.
LONDON	'RADNORSHIRE'	19th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'OLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND (via HONOLULU)

'GLENBOY' 26th November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND

'GLENLYLE' 6th January.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A P C A R LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

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SHIPPING



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLUMBO, EGYPT, MADRAG, RANEAU PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'NUBIA', carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship 'Alfina' from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, and Tea and Opium (under arrangement) will be transhipped as arranged to the mail steamer proceeding direct to Madras and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped at the s.s. 'Pirra' due in London on 1st January, 1915.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1914.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Consignees of cargo on the above steamer are hereby informed that their goods have arrived to-day per s.s. 'Cardiganshire'.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, November 12, 1914. 1190

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

FROM PORTLAND, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship 'MONMOUTHSHIRE'.

The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for consignment, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and all goods remaining undelivered on 15th instant will be subject to sale.

All chaffed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown, and examination of same will be held on 15th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 15th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1914. 1173

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